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POETRY.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

Musings.

BY AMELIA, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

I wandered out one summer night—
'Twas when my years were few:
The breeze was singing in the light,
And I was singing too.
The moonbeams lay upon the hill,
The shadows in the vale,
And here and there a leaping rill
Was laughing at the gale.

One fleecy cloud upon the air
Was all that met my eyes;
It floated like an angel there
Between me and the skies.
I clasped my hands and warbled wild
As here and there I flew;
For I was but a careless child,
And did as children do.

The waves came dapping o'er the sea,
In bright and glittering bands;
Like little children wild with glee,
They linked their dimpled hands.
They linked their hands—but ere I caught
Their mingled drops of dew,
They kissed my feet, as quick as thought
Away the ripples flew.

The twilight hours flew by,
As lightly and as free:
Ten thousand stars were in the sky,
Ten thousand in the sea;
For every wave with dimpled cheek
That leaped upon the air,
Had caught a star in its embrace
And held it trembling there.

The young moon too, with upturned sides,
Her mirror'd beauty gave;
And as a bark at anchor rides,
She rode upon the wave.
The sea was like the heaven above,
As perfect and as whole,
Save that it seemed to thrill with life
As thrills the immortal soul.

The leaves, by spirit-voices stirr'd,
Made murmurs that thy spirit heard,
And answer'd with a prayer;
For 'twas upon the dewy sod,
Beside the morning seas,
I learned at first to worship God,
And sing such strains as these.

The flowers, all folded to their dreams,
Were bowed in slumber free,
By breezy hills and murmuring streams,
Where'er they chanced to be.
No guilty tears had they to weep,
No sins to be forgiven;
They closed their eyes and went to sleep,
Bright in the face of heaven.

No costly raiment around them shone,
No jewels from the seas,
Yet Solomon upon his throne
Was not arrayed like these:
And just as free from guilt and art,
Were lovely human flowers,
Ere sorrow set her bleeding heart
On this fair world of ours.

I have heard the laughing wind behind,
A playing with my hair—
The breezy fingers of the wind,
How cool and moist they were!
I heard the night bird warbling o'er
Its soft enchanting strain—
I never heard such sounds before,
And never shall again.

Then wherefore wave such strains as these,
And sing them day by day,
When every bird upon the breeze
Can sing a sweeter lay?
I'd give the world for their sweet art,
The simple, the divine;
I'd give the world to melt one heart,
As they have melted mine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Elm Tree Hall; OR, DO NOT MEDDLE WITH WHAT DOES NOT BELONG TO YOU.

About twenty years ago there lived a singular
old gentleman in the Hall among the Elm Trees.
He was about three score years of age, very rich,
and somewhat odd in his habits; but for gener-
osity and benevolence he had no equal. No
poor cottage stood in need of comforts which
he was not ready to supply; no sick man or
woman languished for want of his assistance;
nor even a beggar, unless a known impostor,
went away empty handed from the hall.

Now it happened that the old gentleman wanted
a boy to wait on him at the table, and to at-
tend him in different ways, for he was very fond
of young people. But as much as he liked the
society of the young, he had a great aversion to
that curiosity in which so many people are apt
to indulge. He used to say, "The boy that
will peep into a drawer will be tempted to take
something out of it; and he who will steal a pen-

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ny in his youth, will steal a pound in his man-
hood." This disposition to repress evil, as well
as to encourage good conduct, formed a part of
his character, for though of cheerful temper, and
not given to severity, he would not pass over
a fault till it was acknowledged or repented of.
No sooner was it known that he was in want
of a servant, than twenty applicants were made
for the situation; but he determined not to en-
gage any till he had in some way ascertained
that he did not possess a curious, prying disposi-

It was Monday morning that seven lads dressed
in their Sunday clothes, with bright and hap-
py faces, made their appearance at the hall, each
of them desirous to obtain the situation they ap-
plied for. Now, the old gentleman, being of a
singular disposition, had prepared a room in such a
way that he might easily know if any of the young
people who applied to be his servant, were given
to meddle unnecessarily with things around them,
or to peep into cupboards and drawers. He took
care that the lads who were then at Elm Tree
Hall, should be shown into his room one after
another.

At first James Turner was sent into a room,
and told that he would have to wait a little; so
James set down on a chair near the door. For
some time he was very quiet, and looked about
him; but there seemed to be so many curious
things in the room, that at last he got up to peep
at them. On the table was placed a dish-cover,
and James wanted sadly to know what was un-
der it, but felt afraid to lift it up. But habits
are strong things, and James was of a curious
disposition; he could not withstand the tempta-
tion of taking one peep; so he lifted up the cov-
er. This turned out to be a dish-cover; for under
the dish-cover was a heap of light feathers; part
of the feathers, drawn up by the current of air,
flew around the room, and James in his fright,
putting down the cover hastily, pulled the rest
of them off the table. What was to be done?—
James began quickly to pick up the feathers, one
by one; but the old gentleman, who was in the
adjoining room, hearing a scuffle, and guessing
the cause, entered the room to the consterna-
tion of James Turner, who was very soon dis-
missed as a boy who had not principle enough
to resist the slightest temptation.

When the room was once more arranged,
Thomas Hawker was placed there until such
time as he should be sent for. No sooner was
he left to himself, than his attention was attracted
by a plate of fine ripe cherries. Now Thomas
was uncommonly fond of cherries, and he
thought it would be impossible to miss one so
many. He looked and longed and looked, for
some time; and just as he had got off his seat to
take one, he heard, as he thought, a foot coming
to the door; but no, it was a false alarm. Tak-
ing fresh courage, he went and took a very fine
cherry, for he was determined to take but one,
and put it in his mouth. It was excellent; and he
then pursued himself that he ran no risk in
taking another; this he did, and hastily popped
it into his mouth. Now the old gentleman had
placed a few small cherries at the top of the others,
filled with Cayenne pepper; one of these Thom-
as had unfortunately taken, and it made his
mouth smart and burn most intolerably. The
old gentleman heard him coughing, and knew very
well what was the matter. The boy who would
take what did not belong to him, if no more than
a cherry, was not the boy for him. Thomas
Hawker was sent about his business without de-
lay, with his mouth almost as hot as if he had
put a burning coal into it.

William Baker was next introduced into the
room and left to himself; but he had not been
in the room two minutes, before he began to
move from one place to another. He was of
bold, resolute temper, but not overburdened with
principle; for if he had opened every cupboard,
closet and drawer in the house without, he would
have done it directly. Having looked around
the room, he noticed a drawer to the table, and
made up his mind to peep therein; but no soon-
er did he lay hold on the drawer knob than he
set a large bell a ringing, which was concealed
under the table. The old gentleman immedi-
ately answered the summons, and entered the room.
William was so startled at the sudden ringing of
the bell, that all his impudence could not sup-
port him; he looked as if one might knock him
down with a feather. The old gentleman asked
him if he wanted any thing? William was much
confused and tried to excuse himself, but all to no
purpose, for it did not prevent his being ordered
off the premises.

Samuel Jones was then shown into the room
by an old steward; and being of a curious dis-
position, he touched nothing, but only looked at
the things about him. At last he saw that a
closet door was a little open, and thinking that
it would be impossible for any one to know that
he had opened it a little more, he very cautiously
opened it an inch further, looked down at the
bottom of the door that it might not catch against
any thing and make a noise. Now had he looked
at the top instead of the bottom, it might have
been better for him, for at the top of the door
was fastened a plug which filled the hole of a
small barrel of shot. He ventured to open the
door, till the plug being pulled out of the barrel,
the leaden shot began to pour out at a strong
rate; and the shot falling upon this pan made
such a clatter that Samuel was half frightened
out of his senses. The old gentleman came in-
to the room to inquire what was the matter, and
there he found Samuel nearly as pale as a sheet.
Samuel was soon dismissed.

It now came the turn of Henry Roberts to be
sent into the room. The other boys had been
sent to their homes in different ways, and no one
knew the experience of others who had been in

the room of trial. On the table stood a small
round box, with a screw top to it, and Harry think-
ing it contained something curious, could not be-
lieve without unscrewing the top; but no sooner
did he do this, than out pounced an artificial
snake, full a yard long, and fell upon his arm.
He started back and uttered a scream which
brought the old gentleman to his elbow. There
stood Harry with the bottom of the box in one
hand, the top in the other, and the snake on the
floor. "Come, come," said the old gentleman,
quite enough to have in the house at a time;
therefore the sooner you are gone the better;"
with that he dismissed him without waiting a
moment for his reply.

Roger Bell next entered the room, and being
left alone, soon commenced amusing himself by
looking at the curiosities around him. Roger
was not only curious and prying, but dishonest
too; and observing the key was left in the draw-
er of a book-case, he stepped on tip-toe in that
direction; but the moment he touched the key
which had a wire fastened to it, which communi-
cated with an electric machine, Roger received
such a shock as he was not likely to forget.
No sooner did he sufficiently recover himself to
walk than he was told to leave the house, and
leave other people to lock and unlock their own
drawers.

The last boy was John Grove; and though he
was left in the room full twenty minutes, he never,
during the time, stirred from his chair. John
had his eyes in his head as well as others, but
he had more integrity in his heart neither the
dish-cover, the cherries, the drawer-knob the
closet door, the round box, nor the key, tempted
him to rise from his seat; and the consequence
was, that in half an hour, he was engaged in the
service of the old gentleman at Elm Tree Hall.

John Grove followed his master to the grave,
and received a large legacy for his upright con-
duct in his service. Read this, ye busy, med-
dling, peeping, pilfering young people, and imi-
tate the example of John Grove.

Short Patent Sermons.

BY "DOW, JR."

In Shakespeare's *Rome and Juliet* my text may
be found in these words:—

"Behold a charnel-house

O'er covered quite with dead men's rotting bones,
With rusty shanks, and yellow shapeless skulls."

My hearers—in your peregrinations up and
down the wide avenues of the world, I have ob-
served with what cold concern and indiffer-
ence you pass by churchyards, tombs, sepul-
chres, and all such sacred repositories for the
dead. Are you not aware that they contain the
refuse of mortality?—that within their gloomy
apartments lie bodies crumbling to ashes that,
like your own, once possessed the power of loco-
motion, and moved about as carelessly, reck-
lessly and unheedingly as yourselves? If you don't
know this, it is time you did. It is time that you
had taken a lesson from the sad remnants of mor-
tals that he scattered upon the shore of eternity.
It is time that you had learned your fate from
these, and begun to live as though you had an
invitation to dine with Death on the morrow,
and expected to get floorced on the occasion.

You had better get your tabernacles of flesh
insured as soon as possible, no matter what pre-
mium may be required; for I know that some of
them are extra-hazardous, and exceedingly liable
to fire. You needn't think it no great shakes to
die, for it is not a very pleasant job, I can assure
you. Death, my friends, comes but once, philo-
sophers say, but that once is a clincher, and no
mistake: so prepare yourselves for the tussle
that you may come off victorious in the end, and
exult over the conquest, when the spirit rises
from its ashes, shakes the rust of time from its
wings, and soars for ever in the sunshine of im-
mortal glory.

My friends—a charnel-house is the very last
building on the turnpike that leads from time to
eternity. It is the chamber where the soul of
man throws off its mortal garments—puts on the
robe of immortality, and speeds away to the
realms of righteousness or the regions of over-
lasting misery, leaving the body to mingle with
its native dust and manure the soil that once af-
forded it nourishment. Oh, my dear friends! it
is a dismal sight to look into the dark and mouldy
museum of Death, and find that all which is left
of our former friends and acquaintances is a par-
cel of dry bones piled together, with no mark up-
on them to tell that they are the fragments of
those whom we once admired! It makes a per-
son shiver like a loose shingle in the wind to
gaze upon these sad relics of pride, ambition and
vanity; and to ponder over them breeds thoughts
in the bosom too big to be delivered in a lump,
and too sickening to be restrained on an empty
stomach. While cogitating upon the melancholy
subject, such questions as these will naturally
bubble up from the well-spring of philosophy for
solution: Is this all that man amounts to in the
end?—a heap of marrowless bones and a peck of
pale dust? must we all come to this at last?
can there be no escape from this dreadful dis-
solution? Is there no path that leads to another
world save that which passes through the annihi-
lating tomb? and can't man discover some se-
cret road upon which he can walk into heaven
with hat, boots and breeches all? These ques-
tions, my friends, naturally suggest themselves to
the mind of him who dare reflect upon the hor-
rors of the grave; and their answers are sur-
rounded by the black lines of fear, doubt and
despair.

My dear hearers—your charnel-house—built
upon the mould of perished generations—is never
full but always filling. You, too, after having

done sufficient damage to life's brittle material
must deposit it there to add to the heap. Yes,
you must all come to the scratch, by and by,
without any deference being paid to character
or to individuals. I know some of your hearts
contain the milk of generosity—some the sap of
sympathy—some, the soft pulp the vinegar of
acrimony—some, the gall of jealousy—and some
the real sugar of love; but they shall all be one
day powdered to dust alike by the clod-worm,
that enjoys as delicious a meal from the heart
that hates as from the heart that loves. Those
living skulls of yours, my friends—those palaces
of the soul—those temples where Reason builds
her throne—those nurseries where young ideas
are reared and fostered—will soon be as deserted
and vacant as hornets' nests in winter, and left
to decompose in the damp, cold cave of death.

You, young ladies—you patch-works of beauty,
love and frailty—listen to the preacher. It is a
horrible reflection to think that such fascinating
specimens of carnal loveliness as you are should
be destined to fade, decay, die and turn into cor-
ruption—that your charms should be doomed to
rot in the ground—that the dreary charnel-house
must be your final home, where love never en-
ters, and where the sweet kiss of affection must
be frozen on the lips for ever! But, it must be
so. Your wax-like figures will ere long be trans-
formed into uncouth skeletons; those eyes, which
are now sparkling with delight, will be thrust
from their spheres; those smiles of fondness will
be changed to demoniac grins, and the spicy
breeze of life no more will issue from those ora-
peratures which now exhale the sweet odors of
love.

My friends—a charnel-house calls up some ac-
cious, sober and solemn meditations; and the
more you exercise them the better you will prob-
ably be, unless you are as impenetrable to feel-
ing as a man made of hickory wood; but I feel a
hope sprouting in my bosom that you will often
think of that dreadful accident which is to hap-
pen to us all, some day or other; so that when
it does come, it may not find you unprepared to
meet it. So mote it be!

From the Portland Tribune.

Legend of the Androscoggin.

When the beautiful country bordering on the
river Androscoggin was first explored by the
white men, they found it inhabited by a power-
ful tribe of Aborigines, from whom the river
takes its name. The Androscoggins long held
the rule over all the other tribes from Merry-
meeting bay, where the river first mingles its
waters with the Kennebec, to its rise in Umba-
gog lake in New Hampshire. The Indians sup-
posed the Great Spirit had been peculiarly favor-
able to them and had located their tribe where
no intruders would disturb. Here they built
their wigwams and here they pursued their game,
unmolested and untroubled by the white man.
They had heard, occasionally from a distant run-
ner, of the "Long Knives" of Virginia, but it
seemed like the sound of the distant cataract—
lost in the distance. Years passed away, and
no white man appeared to break the stillness of
the forest, skirting the banks of the river and
flowing in beauty by their humble dwellings.
At length Sir Fernando Gorges landed at Casto
with the royal Grant of a country, to which his
royal master had about as much title as he had
to land in the moon; but with the white man
'night makes right.' The pale faces soon spread
themselves from Presumpscot to Pejepscot, and
were even seen, occasionally, about the romantic
falls of the Androscoggin, above which the sal-
mon could not penetrate, and where the Indian
fondly thought no white man ever would be seen.
Ere this time many had been the conflicts be-
tween the red and the white man. Gradually
had the pale faces advanced and the red men
retreated, while many were slaughtered on both
sides, before the man would abandon the banks
of his beloved stream. Even to this day the
marks of the conflict and chase are still found in
the flinty arrow head and the tomahawk of stone,
which the whites turn up with the plough. It
was during these Indian wars that a man by the
name of Smith had lost his brother's wife and
child. He had become implacable towards the
Indian. Often had he sworn to give no rest to
his rifle until the savages were exterminated.
The unoffending papoose and squaw felt alike,
with the warriors, the effects of his vengeance.
Often, but in vain, had the Indians tried to en-
trap him—he was vigilant and wary, shrewd and
watchful—ever ready to take advantage of any
circumstance to circumvent and destroy his foes.
After many vicissitudes and various fortunes, the
Indian priests and conjurers determined to hold
a grand feast or powow on a point of land above
the falls, where the flourishing village of Lewiston
now stands. In order to render the occasion
more imposing and the incantations more effect-
ual, it was decided to hold it in the night, at a
time when the moon could not see them, and the
white man should be dreaming of his home in
the far off island, beyond the waters that lav-
ed the shores of their own blessed country. The
chiefs and most of the tribe, at this time had
their lodges or wigwams a few miles above the
sound of the falls. One of their number was de-
puted to proceed to the point of land selected,
and gather fuel, and when the sable curtain of
night had enveloped both the river and forest, he
was to light the beacon which was to guide them
to the scene of their midnight revels. But the
destroyer was on their path. Smith had seen the
lone Indian at his task preparing the pile, and
knowing the red man's aversion to labor, he
readily divined the meaning of his unusual in-
dustry. Watching his opportunity, the solitary
red skin felt the contents of his rifle, and after

flinging the body of his copper colored foe into
the dark waters of the Androscoggin, he began
to consider what more he could do to satisfy his
thirst for vengeance. About half a mile below
the point where water begins, but just as the
Androscoggin takes the first of those wondrous
leaps, which give to its waters a velocity which
not even the agility of the sparkling salmon can
overcome, a solitary rock rears itself, which for
ages has withstood the fury of the floods and
compels the river to part its waters in broken
current.

A part of the foaming mass seeks the ocean
by the right, and the other part whirls in the ed-
dies past the left of rock, which stands in terrifi-
c majesty, a proof of the power of Him who laid
the foundations of this terraqueous globe. The
left bank of the river is much nearer the rock
and often the drift wood, brought down by the
spring flood, forms a temporary and rude bridge
from the shore to nature's barrier. Such
was the fact at the time the occurrences re-
lated in this legend took place. Smith found no
difficulty in passing to the rock. Here he found
plenty of drift wood, and striking fire with his
rifle, he had soon a vast pile of logs blazing—
as the dusk of the evening was beginning to ob-
scure the landscape he retired to the bank to
watch the success of his stratagem. He had not
waited long before he distinguished the song of
the Indian Priest as he measured the cadence in
his harsh guttural accent, to which the paddles
of his deluded followers kept time. Guided by
the false fire of the rock the Indians gaily pad-
dled his bark canoe, and the song grew louder
as the fire blazed brighter. From his hiding
place, Smith could discern five or six frail barks
in the distance, filled with the dark sons of the
forest, accompanied by their wives and children.
Soon they reached the quick water where the
strength of the paddle is in vain. Suddenly the
song ceased—a moment of awful silence succeed-
ed—and then the terrible war whoop rang in the
echoes of the surrounding forest; as the Indian
saw, too late, that he had been betrayed—it was
but a moment. The wail of the squaws and the
faint scream of the children, mingled with the
roar of the cataract, then the foaming waters of the
Androscoggin whose fathers' had given name to
its stream—among whom was many a brave heart
and trusting bosom, though covered by a red
skin. For many years after Smith used to tell
the story and boast of the numbers he had slain,
and sent a fishing over the falls. When asked
if he felt no compunctions of conscience for de-
stroying innocent women and children, at first
he acknowledged he did, but considering upon
it, he thought that whelps would soon be wolves,
and I thought, said he, the sooner they went over
the falls the better.

Hard Work.

We often hear people complain of hard work;
that they are obliged to toil incessantly for a liv-
ing. But what else were they made for? It was
entailed upon the human race from our first pa-
rents. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat
bread," is the sacred curse, if curse it can be
called, upon the human race. But those who
think they are doomed to labor are generally hap-
pier than others who have "enough and to spare."
The hardest work in the world is to do nothing.
To kill time requires more mental labor and in-
genious expedients than to pursue one's daily
avocations. This, however, relates to the ordi-
nary occupations of life. But there are occasion-
ally occurrences which are merely temporary
which it is hard work to get through with, al-
though we do not previously anticipate any trou-
ble in accomplishing them. For instance:

It is hard work for an editor of a paper to
please all his subscribers. What suits one, an-
other dislikes.

It is hard work for a neutral editor to speak of
politics without leaning to the one or the other
side, and even if he is not conscious of it, vin-
cent political partisans will discover some bias
which the editor did not intend, and often both
parties will think he is favoring their opposites
in one and the same article, by constructing cer-
tain expressions to mean what the writer never
thought of.

It is hard work to walk up hill without leaning
forward.

It is hard work to reach the topmost round of
the ladder to which your ambition aspires, and
when you have once attained it, it is still harder
work to keep it.

It is hard work to reason with an obstinate
ignoramus whose skull is as thick as a plank
and as impenetrable as granite, and it is harder
work to digest his argument, unless it is hard-
cored in something like reason, and it is hard-
est of all to make him conscious of his block-
headed stupidity. So, undoubtedly thought the
wise man when he said, "though thou shouldst
bray a fool in a mortar among wheat, with a
pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from
him."

It is hard work to look at the sun without
winking, and it is hard to look at some girls
without feeling inclined to wink.

It is hard work to pay a debt without having
the needful to pay it with, and it is hard work
to collect of another who says, "I'll pay to-mor-
row."

It is hard work to gather grapes of thorns,
and it is hard work to write paragraphs unless
the ideas will flow readily.

It is hard work to convince a political oppo-
nent in an argument, and it is hard work to stent
the torrent of a vixen's tongue.

It is hard work to refuse a good offer, and it
is harder still to be compelled to accept of a bad
one.

It is hard work for some people to live, and it
is doubly hard for some to die.

It is hard work to accumulate a large amount
of money, and it is harder to have none.

It is hard work to "make brick without straw"
(so thought the Israelites), and it is hard work to
make a newspaper interesting when there is
nothing to make it of.

Little minds triumph over the errors of men of
genius, as an owl rejoiceth at an eclipse of the
sun.

He is wise who acts never without reason, and
never against it.

CONGRESS.

Monday, July 5.

House.—The bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, was taken up, and Mr. Wise spoke during nearly the whole session in opposition.

Mr. Wise opposed the bill on twelve specific grounds, viz:

1st. It is unequal, first as between the new States themselves, and then as between the new States and the old.

2d. As a distribution of revenue from lands, it is unconstitutional and a violation of the deed of cession.

3d. But it is a distribution of customs, and must necessarily be so, whilst there is a deficiency in the National Treasury, and whilst the present minimum price is perpetuated by the bill.

4th. It is fundamentally and necessarily a violation of the compromise act of 1832.

5th. It is a part and parcel of the protective system of duties.

6th. It extends the power of the General Government through the States to internal improvement, or to any other purposes.

7th. It alienates the Federal Government and States in being; whilst,

8th. It centralises all power in the General Government, and humbles the States with a corruptive patronage.

9th. It unconstitutionally pays the debts of individual States, instead of paying the debts and providing for the general defence of the Union.

10th. It pays the debts of States, in order to conceal from the eyes of the people, the increase of taxation, substituting the means of the government for that of the States. And

11th. By substituting the increase of debts in all the States, to relieve the debtor States from State Taxation, it necessarily makes the people of the non-debtor States partly pay the debts of the debtor States, for works erected by the latter for their sole benefit, and to compete with the works of the former.

It makes at once a political corruption fund, for politicians to trade upon; and under the modest and virtuous pretence of preventing political bidding; it puts in the whole nation in all its parts, and its whole in the first political bid.

SCENES IN THE SENATE.

Some of the recent scenes in the United States Senate are interesting enough to be reported in full.

Friday last, the Fiscal Bank Bill being under consideration, Mr. Choate, of Massachusetts, addressed the Senate in favor of Mr. Rives' amendment.

While he acknowledged that he had no doubts in his own mind as to the constitutional power of the Government to establish branches in the States, he said the opinions of others who entertained different sentiments should be respected, and thought the mere assertion of the power impolitic, when it was not necessary for the practical efficiency of the measure, and when its assertion might endanger the success of the measure. He had no doubt, indeed he would say that he knew, if this amendment was not agreed to, no bank bill would pass into a law during the present session, and the country would be deprived of this important measure of relief so much needed and expected.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky begged to be permitted to ask the Senator from Massachusetts a single question. The Senator asserts positively, that we are to have no Bank this session, unless the amendment is adopted—that he knows it. Now he had every respect for the arguments and opinions of the Senator from Massachusetts; but when he goes beyond an expression of opinion, and positively asserts that he knows there will be no Bank bill this session, an inference is left to be drawn, which compelled him to rise and call on him to give grounds on which he makes this broad assertion.

Mr. Choate. Surely the Senator from Kentucky will allow me, without interruption, the right of expressing manfully my firm conviction, without being obliged to give reasons which I cannot give without a breach of privilege, or violating a parliamentary rule, which I do not feel disposed to violate. I tell the Senator again there will be no Bank this session unless this amendment prevails.

Mr. C. then proceeded in his remarks, and closed with an appeal to the Senator from the green island who sat by his side, [Mr. Simmons], to join in this attempt to reconcile the differences of sentiment which were honestly entertained by the friends of the Administration on this question.

Mr. Simmons responded to the appeal, by saying that while he had every respect for the opinions of other Senators, he could not yield the firm convictions of his own mind on this subject. He considered the concession made by the amendment an abandonment of the whole question of the power of the Federal Government to establish these branches, which he no more doubted than that it had the power to establish post offices, land offices or custom houses.

Mr. Archer followed, and confined his remarks principally to an analysis of the speech of his colleague, [Mr. Rives], on the day preceding.—He considered the amendment proposed as involving principles much more obnoxious to the Constitution than the section for which it was proposed as a substitute. He considered that the amendment had not a single real friend on that floor, and not a single argument had been offered in its behalf, except that it was the scheme of the Executive. This kind of argument he repudiated as unbecoming that body, and he regretted that the distinguished Senator from Kentucky had countenanced it by attempting to draw from the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Choate] the opinions of the Executive on the subject.

Mr. Clay asked the Senator from Virginia to allow him to explain what he did say. He had interrupted the Senator from Massachusetts, to ascertain upon what ground the assertion was made, positively made, that there could be no Bank, but the thing tendered by the gentleman from Virginia. It did not follow that the fact stated depended on the determination of the Executive. It might be that the gentleman had polled one or the other of the legislative branches, and found that the thing now presented was the only measure that could be carried.

Mr. Choate made some explanation, not distinctly heard. It was understood to be, that he had not made use of the name or official authority of the Executive; but had expressed his conviction, derived from many facts and deductions, which he did not think necessary to explain.

Mr. Clay. I am satisfied that the honorable Senator made an assertion much stronger than that which he now makes. He said he knew there would be no Bank this session, unless this amendment was adopted. I wanted to ascertain how he knew the fact. I might not have been authorised in supposing he knew it from the Executive; he might have derived his knowledge from the other branch; but I wanted to know where he got the fact from.

Mr. Choate. It is proper for me to say that I never exchanged a syllable with the Executive, or derived from his lips any expression on this subject. I said that I believed this was the only way we had to get a bank this session; and I stated distinctly that I had no authority for saying this from the Executive or any one else whom the Senator from Kentucky alludes to as my supposed authority. I stated my own convictions.

Mr. Clay. I rise, sir, to vindicate myself from the inference that I had no grounds for questioning the Senator when I interrupted him. The inference that I interfered in consequence of a mere expression of his opinion, is not warranted. I did not say such thing. The gentleman said that he knew we would have no Bank this session unless we adopted this amendment. He made the assertion most positively, as if from the authority of some competent power to render the measure nugatory. I wanted to know what authority he had for the assertion; and, for that purpose alone, I interrupted him.

Mr. Choate. I gave my conviction. The Senator from Kentucky asked me what grounds I rested my belief upon. I replied that I based them on facts and deductions. I did not think proper to disclose. I did not, in giving convictions from a belief I could not control, imply that I had any Executive authority for what I stated.

Mr. Clay. Will the gentleman say that he did not, in answer to my direct interrogatory, state that he could not disclose the source of his convictions without a breach of privilege and violation of parliamentary rule?

Mr. Choate attempted again to explain, but was interrupted by Mr. Clay.

Mr. Clay. That, sir, is not the thing. Did you not say that you could not, without breach of privilege, and violation of parliamentary rule, disclose your authority?

Mr. Choate. Sir, I insist on my right to explain what I did say, in my own words.

Mr. Clay requested a direct answer to the question proposed by him.

Mr. Choate said he would have to take the answer as he chose to give it to him.

Mr. Preston rose and called the Senators to order.

The Chair requested the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Clay] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Choate] to take their seats.

Order being restored, Mr. Archer proceeded with his remarks on Mr. Rives' argument. Though he had considered himself the strongest party man in the United States, and had come here with a warm desire to support this Administration, first because it was a Virginia Administration, and next, because it was a Virginia Administration, yet if his colleague was to be considered the exponent of the views of the Administration as to the powers of the Constitution, he must enter his solemn dissent from them. He considered them directly opposed to the doctrines of the old Virginia school of politicians. He then adverted to the Administration of Gen. Jackson, whom he denounced as an ignorant despot, and thanked God he had an opportunity of epechorating the contempt and de-

testation which he felt for him and his supporters, in the presence of many who degraded the high stations to which they had been promoted, and bowed the knee to this detested idol. He characterised the expunging act as infamous, and one for which he would not have given his vote for the possession of a thousand empires.—As to the opinions of Jefferson on the subject of a Bank of the United States, he considered them of little value; his opinions might be found on any side of any question, at least they might be found on both sides of this. If he (Mr. A.) ever became convinced of the constitutional necessity for the establishment of a National Bank as the fiscal agent of the Government, he would go for a whole Bank, and not for a half of a one, as proposed by his colleague, which would be a Bank of the United States in odiousness, but not in efficiency.

Mr. Rives replied to Mr. Archer with much animation. He regretted much the exhibition made by his colleague, in which he thought he had unnecessarily travelled out of the way to make an attack upon him. He had always thought the most repulsive spectacle witnessed on that floor was for Senators from one State to indulge in crimination and recrimination towards each other. Entertaining this sentiment, his feelings might be imagined at the unexpected attack made upon him this morning by his colleague.

Mr. Archer disclaimed all feelings of personal unkindness towards his colleague, in the remarks which he had made.

Mr. Rives said he was happy to hear it. Had not the disclaimer been made, he would have considered his colleague's remark as prompted by feelings of personal unkindness; but he was happy to be assured of the contrary, and it obviated the necessity of making some remarks in reply which he had intended to make. He then adverted to the remarks of his colleague, in connection with the names of Jefferson and Jackson, and showed their injustice. While proceeding in his remarks, an issue was made with his colleague as to a remark made by the latter, which, as it afterwards appeared, had been misunderstood.

Mr. Choate rose to correct the misapprehension of the Senator from Virginia, [Mr. Rives].

Mr. Archer appreciated the motives of the Senator from Mass., but he was very able to take care of his own personal quarrels, and could protect himself.

Mr. Choate disclaimed any desire to take care of gentlemen's quarrels, but wished to correct a mistake under which the Senator from Virginia was evidently laboring.

Mr. Rives said he was bound to take the assertions of gentlemen whose opportunities of distinctly hearing his colleague were better than his own. After some further remarks, Mr. R. concluded, and the Senate adjourned.

From the Eastern Argus.

MONEY vs. MEN.

Mr. Clay says, in his late Bank Report, "if it be true that money is power, its concentration under the direction of one will, sole or Executive, must augment the power"—and this he urges in favor of a Bank! Money is powerful now, he argues, but we can make it more potent! It already has a mighty influence, is his reasoning, but we can enlarge that influence to a wide extent. The rich are even now, he virtually says, commanding in their power, but by uniting their scattered wealth, we can build up an engine which will make them irresistible! Let us remember, is his conclusion, have a NATIONAL BANK! This is a bold confession, but it is a confession of the truth, and we would have our fellow citizens ponder it well. To add wealth to wealth, power to power, might to might, is the general aim of Federalism everywhere.—"To make the rich richer and the poor poorer," is the necessary result of their political system! Concentrate your money, says Mr. Clay, and you augment its power! "This," says the Boston Courier, "is most true, and has been so proved by experience, to the great suffering of our merchants and citizens. This is one of its chief evils, and a principal objection to the creation of a National Bank. With a capital of thirty or fifty millions—millions more of the funds of government—millions more from the deposits of merchants, corporations and others—and millions more from the circulation of its bills—to say nothing of the twenty-five millions of debt it is to be permitted to contract, beyond its deposits—with the absolute control of all these immense funds," concentrated under the direction of one will, such an institution, under such a man as Nicholas Biddle, might ruin half our merchants, or even subvert the government and the constitution of the country."

DOUBT.—The whigs appear to be in a quandary upon the bank question. The N. Y. Express says:—

"What the President will do nobody knows. Every body does know, though, that he don't like this power to establish branches, and has serious constitutional scruples about it; but if Congress were to pass it, whether or not their authority would weigh down these scruples, nobody knows. If Mr. Clay's bill passes the Senate, where it can just pass, if it can pass at all, there is doubt about it in the House. There are a great many constitutionally scrupulous whigs there. There is a regiment of them in Virginia, perhaps a whole army from Georgia, and then the President has a great many personal friends, who don't mean to give him an occasion to use the veto, if it can be helped.

Mr. Clay, despairing in the Senate of carrying

the bill to-day, (July 3) as he had intended, assented to going into executive session at an early hour."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JULY 13, 1841.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Oxford Democratic Convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford, and also the Towns and Plantations composing the Oxford Senatorial District, are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to be held at the Court House in Paris, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators, County Treasurer, and Register of Deeds, to be supported at the ensuing election.

All Towns and Plantations which give fifty Democratic votes, or a less number, will send one Delegate, over fifty and under one hundred and twenty-five two, over one hundred and twenty-five and under two hundred and fifty three, over two hundred and fifty and less than four hundred four, over four hundred five, five Delegates.

Per Order of the County Committee. Paris, June 21, 1841.

Democratic Meeting at Fryeburg.

Agreeably to previous notice a numerous assembly of the Democracy of Fryeburg and vicinity met at the Universalist Chapel at North Fryeburg on the 5th.—The meeting was organized by the choice of Hon. JUDAH DANA, President, and D. HAMMONS, Sec'y.

H. S. Chase, James Hobbs, Jr. and Josephus Chandler, Esqrs. were chosen a committee to draft and report Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting upon the highhanded and unconstitutional measures, heretofore, and at present, pursued by the Federal party, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That here assembled we pledge ourselves with untiring devotion to the worship and maintenance of the great principles expounded by the illustrious JEFFERSON, and that with a deeper feeling and more determined effort we will struggle to restore those principles to their full, free and happy ascendancy in all the departments of legislation and government wherein we may have a voice or a vote.

Resolved, That amid the dissolution and reunion of parties, the combinations and conflicts around us of heterogeneous fragments, induced by the lust of power and rival jealousies, Democracy true to her high and ancient purposes moves calmly and steadily onward in strict adherence to those principles that Jefferson announced, "equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; the support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies—the preservation of the General Government in its whole Constitutional vigor; a jealous care of the right of election by the people; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith; the diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of the person."

Resolved, That in accordance with the foregoing principles one form of property should receive no peculiar protection over another form of property, and that men should be left to its free acquisition, exchange and disposal, unrestricted, uninvited by legislation; that monopolies, whether exclusive rights or distinguished privileges are conferred, are to be looked upon with an ever jealous eye; that the revenues should be adequate and only adequate to the expenses of the government, exactly and economically administered; and that the system of internal improvements by the general government is neither prudent, salutary, or just, gathering property in one section to be expended, perhaps wasted, in another; weakening the force of the general government by fixing upon it the character of unauthorised power; alienating rather than strengthening kind relations; and checking rather than increasing amicable intercourse.

Resolved, That the power to create a National Bank was most emphatically repudiated by the framers of our Constitution when after debate, the power to erect corporations was stricken out from the draft of the Constitution, and when the express power to create a National Bank was rejected; that is denied by the silence of the Constitution, by every principle of sound construction; that a Bank has ever proved weak for good, but strong for evil; corrupt in its character, corrupting in its influences; ever at war with correct political principles, enriching and bribing the few, while plunging the many; and that the only ground on which latitudinarian construction could ever rest, or judicial sanction be obtained, the necessity of a Bank as a fiscal agent for the government, has totally failed, recent experience having shown a fiscal agent quite as efficient and far more safe for the government, the community and for patriotism.

Therefore, Resolved, That the charter of a National Bank would confer no "vested rights," and be of no binding efficacy, and being at war with the Constitution and therefore in itself nullity; that it would be the duty of the Democratic party whenever in power to declare such a charter, should one be obtained, altogether void and of no effect, as founded in and perpetuated by fraud upon the Constitution, and the essential rights of the freemen of our country.

Resolved, That the system of Banking as practised for years past, has been a copious source of evil, moral, political, and pecuniary, palsyng the energies of our country, seducing its industry, withering its green vigor, holding out an empty show of wealth and enterprise, to be succeeded by inactivity, idleness, and utter prostration, with excessive issues scattering apparently fortunes to all who would gather, with excessive contractions involving in common destruction all who trusted its vain delusions; destroying all stability of property, person and character, inspiring inordinate love of wealth, to be gratified at all events, however unscrupulous the means, and engendering

recklessness and extravagance altogether fatal to the steady, sober and honest pursuits of life.

Therefore, Resolved, That as members of the Democratic party, we will strenuously labor to correct or abolish institutions fraught with such mischief to the peace, safety, prosperity and happiness of our country, and that we call upon our brethren everywhere to co-operate with us in this great effort.

Resolved, That a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, is unconstitutional in its nature; at all times dangerous in its tendencies, encouraging a reliance of the States upon other resources than their own, and substituting for providence and economy, recklessness and extravagance, thus weakening their pride, dignity and sovereignty, and extending beggary and corruption, rather than credit and energy; that would at all times be an improper diversion of the revenues of the General Government from their regular and legitimate purposes, but more peculiarly so at the present when the party in power proclaim the Treasury bankrupt, and when further taxation must be resorted to, subject to losses and the charges of collecting, and when our country,—defenseless and exposed,—may be called upon at any time to renew the contest for freedom and right.

Resolved, That in view of the foregoing facts we are not surprised to find its principal advocates those who would create a funded debt and a National Bank; those who looked coldly on when our country was struggling to maintain its character and honor, and who voted against supplying additional aid, arms and provisions to the suffering patriots of the last war;—who more recently proclaimed that if the enemy were thundering at the walls of the Capitol, no aid should be rendered, no appropriations voted.

Resolved, That advocating as we do economy and prudence, we consider that foresight and providence which anticipate danger and are ever prepared to defend the lives and property of our countrymen, as the wisest and most perfect economy, that the situation of our country with its unsettled controversies and exposed condition imperiously demands more efficient protection, more peculiarly so when individuals who might be convicted of invading the territory, burning the property and murdering the citizens of this country in time of peace are according to the opinions of those in power to be quietly surrendered.

Resolved, That the purity of elections is essential to the enjoyment of tranquility and liberty; that repeated violations of this sacred principle cannot be practised and sustained by any party without shattering the superstructure, without undermining the very foundations of freedom, overthrowing its temple and burying it may be in one common ruin those who dwell beneath; that we deplore the fraudulent practices that have sullied the success and degraded the triumph of our opponents; that we have witnessed with mingled grief and indignation the high-handed outrages that deprived the Democratic Party of its rightful prerogative; that we wait calmly and patiently for the stern rebuke of an insulted people to vindicate the majesty of truth and justice, yet with a trustful hope for the peace of our country that no such fearful experiments upon the submission and patience of the Democracy may be renewed; and with a firm determination on our part, that while we "ask nothing that is not clearly right, we will not always submit to that which is clearly wrong."

Resolved, That the Whig party during the brief period since its elevation to power has entirely falsified the principles avowed and promises made; that prescription has not been proscribed, but has been practised in its broadest extent, delaying its operation only to determine between the numerous rival candidates for office; that the most honest, faithful and capable have not borne away the "spoils of victory," but the most noisy, active and reckless partisans, flinging favor, cringing tools and family connexions of the more prominent members of the Whig party; that retrenchment and reform have neither been proposed, or proposed, but on the contrary additional appropriations and expenditures are required and planned; that the restoration of confidence, the rise of property, the increase of wages, are yet to be accomplished—to be accomplished by no Federal triumph, no Federal principles, but by the industry, energy, economy of the "huge paws," and by the patriotic and sacrifices of the huge hearts of Democracy.

Resolved, That the denunciation of Executive patronage in the last message of Gov. Kent, and the recommendation that the county officers be elected by the people was but empty flourish and insincere expression, and one of the paltry pieces of trickery and deception that characterized the efforts of the Whig party during the recent political campaign—that the Whig majority, in getting up a bill of that description with loud protestations of democracy and affected zeal for popular rights, and then bandying it backward and forward for more than two months, while it was understood and arranged for its defeat, that the same Whig majority was eventually to defeat that bill, has thereby been guilty of a shameful degradation of principle and practice, and evinced an utter contempt for the good sense of the community in supposing that such insulting mockery can be played off upon the people for Democracy.

Resolved, That the late Apportionment Act is but a daring exhibition of the recklessness with which Federal power over temples on Constitutional guarantees and popular right, forgetting in its selfish, unholy lust for authority that tyranny based upon accidental triumph meets but with the scorn and defiance of freedom.

Resolved, That the apportionment of the Senatorial Districts in utter disregard of County lines, for the sole purpose of weakening the Democratic Party in adjoining Districts and securing the success of Federalism in its denial of representation to numerous Democratic towns, whereby thousands of our citizens have no voice in the councils of our State; in its disjointed, unwieldy and mishapen classification of other towns with no view but that of excluding an honest and equal representation, is a piece of foul and juggling legislation, deserving the deep execration and determined resistance of those who believe in the worthlessness of the mere form of liberty when its substance and vitality are gone.

Resolved, That the course and acts of the majority of the last Legislature were anti-democratic, arbitrary and oppressive; that this spirit was manifested by the committee on elections when authorized to send for persons and papers that committee refused to go beyond the returns of the Clerks, which were in some instances notoriously incorrect; that it was manifested in passing resolutions embracing within their scope all the great questions and interests of the country without the opportunity of full and fair discussion, forcing them through not as the result of investigation and conviction but of the mere partisan will of a majority, not a piece of honest legislation, but rather of caucus discipline and maneuvering, thereby sacrificing the very end of legislation, which is calm deliberation, discussion and conclusion; that it was further manifested in the disposition to stifle the voice of the minority, and to deny that minority the right of a recorded protest against such tyranny in abandoning the halls of legislation and the duty of legislators, and defeating all action by disgraceful flight.

Resolved, That those who regardless of the laws of the land engage in illicit and contraband trade may well be expected to denounce custom-house officers—and that it is no matter of surprise that those who subject themselves to, or suffer the penalties of the law against illicit trade should be actuated by that

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"What rogue ever felt the halber draw With good opinion of the law?"

Resolved, That the ministry was never designed or ordained to preach political and partisan doctrine, and that such a use of the pulpit by that body is a total departure from its purpose, and a desertion of its character calculated to awaken feelings wholly hostile and illiberal, rather than the sacred, pure and benevolent; that the politics of the pulpit are more nearly allied to the dictates of the Despot than to the truths which spring from reason and investigation; that the utterance of political sentiments from the pulpit is ever objectionable and deeply insulting to those who have a right to differ; that it becomes the duty of the members of the Democratic party to withdraw themselves and all whom they may control from influences of such a character, as unfavorable to the cause of liberty and right, influences which however impotent and inefficient are not the less improperly and unjustifiably exerted.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Hon. Judah Dana, H. S. Chase, James Hobbs, Jr., and H. B. Osgood, Esqs.

James Hobbs, Jr. Esq. then offered the following Resolution which was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Resolved, That we hail with enthusiastic pleasure the nomination of John Fairfield as a candidate for the Governor of this State; in him we recognize the self-taught—self-made man; the friend of equal rights and equal laws; with his name inscribed upon the folds of our banner, we will march forth to give battle to the foes of Freedom and we earnestly call upon all true patriots and good citizens to join with us.

Voted to have the proceedings of this meeting published in the Oxford Democrat.

JUDAH DANA, President.
D. HAMMONS, Secretary.

The following article is taken from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, a Whig paper. A short extract is made from Mr. Clay's late Bank Report, and the comment which follows is true and to the point. There are many Whigs who might be much enlightened if they would peruse the columns of the Journal. The method which Mr. Clay proposes for raising the stock of his Bank is shown to be unjust and improper. The wicked proposal, also, of creating a National Debt of \$27,000,000 in time of peace is thought by the Journal to be preposterous and absurd. Why cannot certain politicians be made to think before they act on this matter? Here follows the extract and comment:

"The dividends are limited to seven per cent. per annum; and, after accumulating a reserved fund of two millions of dollars, to cover losses and contingencies, the excess beyond that seven per cent. is to be paid into the public Treasury. And, whatever excess remains at the end of the charter, beyond the reimbursement to the stockholders of the capital stock, is also to be paid into the Treasury. The effect of this provision is, to make a permanent and invariable seven per cent. bank stock, assuming that the administration of the Bank is conducted with integrity and ability.—Mr. Clay's Bank Report.

And what if there should be no profits above seven per cent. out of which to constitute a reserved fund? What if there should be an annual deficit, instead of an annual surplus? In that case, we suppose, it would not be a "permanent and invariable seven per cent. stock." For it cannot be intended that the deficiency of interest, if any, shall be supplied out of the national treasury, unless from monies lodged there by the Bank itself.

In regard to the mode of raising the proposed capital of \$30,000,000, Mr. Clay's Committee concur with Secretary Ewing. In the first place, the Government is to subscribe \$6,000,000 on its own account, then \$9,000,000 and upwards, on behalf of the different States, in payment of the 4th instalment of the surplus [deficit?] revenues; and for the remaining \$15,000,000 it depends upon individual subscriptions.

In order to raise the \$6,000,000 to be subscribed on behalf of the U. States, and the \$9,000,000 to be subscribed on behalf of the States it is proposed to issue a 5 per cent. stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after 1850. It is also understood that a loan of \$12,000,000 will be proposed, in order to meet the existing prospective engagements of the Government, including the payment of Treasury Notes. In these three items we have a total of \$27,000,000.

Very shortly, then, we may expect to see our country, whose Treasury was but recently overflowing, saddled with a NATIONAL DEBT OF TWENTY SEVEN MILLIONS; all of it contracted in time of peace, and most of it at the present Extra Session!

The idea of distributing surplus money to the States, at a time when the treasury is avowedly minus to the amount of several millions, and when the government is obliged to borrow in order to meet its necessary expenses, is a queer one. The first distribution was a curse to the country; we opposed it at the time, and at all times, as a measure of dangerous and demoralizing tendency. A distribution now, would be still worse. How can we distribute what we have not got? The nation owes the States nothing; the States owe the nation \$28,000,000. Why should the amount be increased? Can it be right for the nation to borrow money, in order to give it away to the States? There will be no end to this practice, if once it gets into vogue. Give the needy states a chance, and they will pick the public goose even to its pin feathers. The prospect of obtaining some bank stock which can readily be converted into cash, is a temptation which they cannot resist. It is an argument which, to their minds, will be apt to prove conclusively that a National Bank is desirable and necessary.

*The three first instalments amounted to \$28,101,644 07; or \$0/307214 90 each.

From the Eastern Argus.
TO THE DEMOCRACY.

We think that there is no Democrat who sustained the Republican ticket last fall, who does not now rejoice that he was not, then, driven from his principles, by the threats, or entreaties or falsehoods of Federalism. The events of 1841 are constantly adding to the popularity of the Democratic cause, and heaping up shame upon the heads of those party leaders who, last year, shouted "change for the sake of change," and abused the people's confidence with empty promises of reform.

In either the nation or the State, what has Federalism accomplished, since its accession to power, which entitles it to the continued support of the community? Nothing! Nothing! Its whole history, from the commencement of its new reign, is a history of violated pledges, broken promises, and reckless tyranny, and even its old followers turn away from its recent conduct with disgust and loathing.

In the General Government, it has hunted according to good authority, one President from existence, by an application of the "spoils system," unheard of before, and is now pressing a second Chief Magistrate, not only for more office, but to drive him, also, into some important violations of the constitution of his country.

It has called an Extra Session, at enormous expense, when such a session was wholly unnecessary, and is employing it, not for public purposes, but in order to make political capital for trading politicians.

It has violated a sacred contract in Congress with the public printers, in order to pension one of its own presses, and has shown an equal disregard of justice and propriety, in bestowing its other offices, in a large number of instances, upon men of notoriously worthless character.

It has sacrificed the honor of the Republic at the feet of England, in a manner most humiliating, in the case of McLeod, and has substantially admitted many the right of our state sovereignty to maintain their own criminal jurisdiction, upon their own soils.

We have not room to extend the catalogue! But for a picture of Federalism as it is, we refer our readers to the late proceedings in Congress. Let them look to Washington! They will there see the men that, but a little time ago, united to hunt an honest Administration from power, now quarrelling and fighting among themselves, about the division of their ill-got authority, and giving the lie to all the professions of pure motives and disinterested patriotism, with which they entered upon the campaign. Without any opinions in common, at that time, and banded together only by the love of plunder, they are now demonstrating, by their disgraceful conduct, the danger to the country, of electing to office any set of men, who have "no principles for the public eye!"

Well may the good citizen exclaim, in view of the fantastic tricks now exhibited by Federalism at Washington, INTO WHAT HANDS HAS THE REPUBLIC FALLEN!

In our own State, the reign of Federalism has been equally disastrous, and has disappointed the expectations, we believe, of a multitude of its late supporters. It promised fairly at first, but soon revealed its real nature. "The giant," says the Bangor Democrat, "moved his limbs and the people felt his iron heel upon their necks. He shook his robes, and the cloven foot appeared beneath them. He made known his will and behold the beheaded, 'heaps upon heaps.' He declared his wants and the people felt the weight of taxes. The people asked for permission to choose their county officers, and he sternly said, No! They demanded a short session of the Legislature, and he replied, I am more mighty than thou. They claimed their Constitutional right to elect Representatives, and he said, when I please. They asked him to establish a Sinking Fund according to promise, and he made answer, I want the money. They asked him to restrain Corporations, and he responded, it is my will that they have privilege. They asked him for a fair and constitutional Apportionment, and he laughed at them. They asked him to be economical and he growled, it is not my nature. They reminded him of promises about proscription, and he said, gulphs!"

Every way the Federal promises have been violated, and in nothing has the new reign benefited the State. Well, therefore, may the Democracy of Maine hope to regain their ascendancy in September next. The signs of the times are propitious for so glorious a result. The enthusiasm and harmony of the late Republican Convention are only types of the spirit and good feeling every where manifest among the Republicans of the State. A determination to conquer in the fall, is found among all our Democratic citizens, and if that determination is accompanied by vigorous action, Fairfield must inevitably succeed. Our opponents will fight hard to hold on to their hard-won spoils, but their efforts cannot save them from defeat, if our friends do their duty. Organize! then, Democrats. Organize! and instead of talking about victory, let us act, to obtain it!

MONSTROUS.—The New York Herald, (whig) says—"Mr. Clay's programme is neither more nor less than the raising of some fifty millions, by the legislative action of Congress, (bank, public debt, tariff and public lands,) on which to grant new credits to four times as much, equal to \$200,000,000, whereby prices can be raised, the people plundered—and the speculators enriched afresh."

107 POUNDS.—The steamship Missouri is to have on board two guns of 10 inch bore, weighing each 8,600 lbs. There are also to be 12 other guns, called 86 pounds.

A SUSAN.—According to the official return, the estimated sum to be repaid to the East India Company on account of the China Expedition, is—£625,393 7s. 0d.

DIVISION OF THE SPOILS.—The Madisonian takes the printing of the U. S. Senate, and the National Intelligencer that of the House.

MARRIED.

In this town, Mr. Cornelius Peterson to Miss Dolly Irish, both of this town.

Sheriff's Sale.
OXFORD, ss:
TAKEN on Execution, and will be sold at Public Auction at the farm of Joshua Knight in Fryburg, in said county of Oxford, on Saturday the fourth day of September next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. all the right and equity which Jean Durell has to redeem a piece of land situated in said Paris, and upon lot No. 7, in the third Range of Lots in said Paris, and being all the right and privilege which were conveyed to said Durell by Rufus Snowell, by the Oxford Records, Book 42, page 444, to which deed reference is had for a particular description of the premises, together with the Paper Mill erected by said Durell on the premises, and all the buildings thereon belonging; excepting, however, so much of the above described premises as were set off in William Twombly on an Execution against said Durell, which Execution, with the return thereon, are recorded in the Oxford Records, Book 65, pages 407, 408, 509, to which reference may be had.

Said premises were mortgaged to Antipus Durell, by Deed bearing date Nov. 7, A. D. 1836, and recorded in said Records, Book 182, and was given to secure the payment of three thousand and five hundred dollars.

SIMON CUMMINGS, Dep. Sh. F.
Paris, July 10, 1841.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

TIMOTHY GIBSON, Administrator of the Estate of James M. Rand, late of Brownfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered,
That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryburg, in said County, on the 1st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
Copy Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

SAMUEL F. BROWN, Administrator of the estate of Lewis Drow, late of Brownfield, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered,
That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryburg, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
Copy Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

ON the petition of Elbridge G. Hall, Administrator of the estate of Jonathan Abbott, late of Andover, in said County, deceased, praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased.

Ordered,
That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford, on the 20th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same be not granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
Copy Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the Counties of Oxford and Cumberland.

THE undersigned inhabitants of the towns of Gilead, Bethel, Newry, Albany, Waterville, Harrison and Oisfield, respectfully represent, that the interests of the inhabitants of said towns, and also a large region north of us in the States of New Hampshire and Vermont, require a nearer and straighter road to Portland for the convenience of carrying produce and goods to and from market. They also represent that there may be very great improvement made by an alteration in the road between the towns of Albany and Raymond. They therefore pray, that a new road may be located, commencing near Pappos Pond, so called, in Waterville, thence running southerly in the most practicable route, passing through a part of the towns of Waterville, Harrison and Oisfield, and intersecting the Meadow road, so called, which leads from Harrison flat to Sawyer's Tavern in Raymond, or intersecting the county road that leads by Bolster's Mills in Harrison, to Raymond, and connects with said Meadow road.

Wherefore your petitioners pray, that after due notice being given, your Honors will proceed to view and examine and survey and locate said road, if in your opinion it is expedient. As in duty bound will ever pray,

JOSEPH LOVEJOY, & 133 others.
Albany, Oct. 22, 1840.

STATE OF MAINE.
OXFORD, ss:
At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1841.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at E. J. Stone's tavern at Canton Point, on Wednesday, the 18th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the clerk of said town of Canton, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Canton, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.
A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

To the Hon. County Commissioners within and for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of Greenwood and Woodstock, respectfully represent, that the interests of said towns and the public good generally require that a new county road should be located, beginning at Woodstock Village near the Bridge on the old county road and running westerly by Joshua S. Whitman's farm, thence by John Dwyer's farm and James Yeates' Grist mill to Greenwood Village, the road now travelled being circuitous and hilly to a most wearisome degree, while nature has provided for our use a route on which could be built a road which, in comparison, would be level and direct—having this advantage fully in our power, we deem it our duty to secure it and our privilege to enjoy it. We, your petitioners, therefore pray that the route for said location may be examined and located, if in your opinion, it should be thought expedient.

WILLIAM NOYES & 28 others.

STATE OF MAINE.
OXFORD, ss:
At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1841.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the Tavern of William Noyes in said Greenwood on Tuesday the 12th day of October next, at nine o'clock, A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the clerk of said towns of Greenwood and Woodstock, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Greenwood and Woodstock, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.
A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.
OXFORD, ss:
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday, the 21st day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the store of Eli Howe in Paris, in said county, all the right in equity which Jean Durell has to redeem a piece of land situated in said Paris, and upon lot No. 7, in the third Range of Lots in said Paris, and being all the right and privilege which were conveyed to said Durell by Rufus Snowell, by the Oxford Records, Book 42, page 444, to which deed reference is had for a particular description of the premises, together with the Paper Mill erected by said Durell on the premises, and all the buildings thereon belonging; excepting, however, so much of the above described premises as were set off in William Twombly on an Execution against said Durell, which Execution, with the return thereon, are recorded in the Oxford Records, Book 65, pages 407, 408, 509, to which reference may be had.

Said premises were mortgaged to Antipus Durell, by Deed bearing date Nov. 7, A. D. 1836, and recorded in said Records, Book 182, and was given to secure the payment of three thousand and five hundred dollars.

SIMON CUMMINGS, Dep. Sh. F.
Paris, July 10, 1841.

To the Honorable Court of County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, Anno Domini, 1841.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of Letter A. No. 1, in the county of Oxford, aforesaid, would respectfully represent, that there are now resident on said township Letter A. No. 1, more than sixty individuals—that among said inhabitants are more than twenty scholars between the ages of four and twenty-one years who are entirely deprived of the privileges of schooling, and that from the want of safe and convenient roads—Wherefore your Petitioners pray that the said township may be organized into a Plantation by the name of "The Plantation of Letter A," and as in duty bound will ever pray.

DANIEL F. BENNETT, & 12 others.

STATE OF MAINE.
OXFORD, ss:
At a meeting of the County Commissioners, begun and holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1841.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice of the same to the inhabitants of said Letter A. No. 1, and to all persons interested, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively—likewise by posting up like copies in three public places in said township Letter A. No. 1, the last of said publications and each of said notices to be made and posted two weeks, at least, before the term of said Court of County Commissioners to be holden at Paris within and for said county, on the last Tuesday of October next, that they may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.
A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

To the Honorable County Commissioners at their Session next to be holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1841.

WE, the undersigned, would respectfully represent that a part of the county road formerly located and travelled from Canton point by the northerly side of the river to Jay, is now and has been for a long time impassable for teams or carriages—and that a part of the same lying near the river and near the Eastern line of said town of Canton, cannot be repaired and maintained within the bounds of any reasonable expense—and that the town of Canton having recently located and made safe and convenient for the public travel, a town road lying nearly parallel and connected with said county road above and below said sufficient part—We therefore request your Honors to alter a part of said county road as follows, to wit:—Beginning at the westerly end of said town road, where it connects with said county road, on the farm of Asa Pierce in said town of Canton, thence in a northerly direction, following the present location of said town road as near as practicable, a distance of about half a mile through land occupied by said Asa Pierce and others to the place where said town road connects with the said county road below said deficient part—and as in duty bound will ever pray.

JOHN GOULDGE & 119 others.

STATE OF MAINE.
OXFORD, ss:
At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1841.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at Sewall Crockett's Tavern, in said Oxford, on Tuesday, the 28th day of September next, at 9 o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in said petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the clerk of said town of Oxford, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Oxford, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.
A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

To the Honorable County Commissioners within and for the County of Oxford.

YOUR petitioners humbly beg leave to represent to your Honors, that the road as now travelled in the town of Rumford from Charles A. Kimball's, or near said Kimball's house, to Chandler Glines' in said town is very hilly and inconvenient for the public travel, and that there is a very good and convenient chance for a road between the road as now travelled and the Androscoggin River, to start near the house of said Charles A. Kimball and end near the house of Chandler Glines. We therefore request your Honors to locate a road in the most convenient place between said Kimball's and Glines' as above stated.

JOHN M. EUSTIS, & 133 others.
November 30th, 1840.

STATE OF MAINE.
OXFORD, ss:
At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1841.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Jonathan Virgin in said Rumford on Friday, the 17th day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the clerk of said town of Rumford, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Rumford, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.
A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

DR. SEARS' UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN, Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THESE truly Vegetable Pills are eminently useful in all cases when Physicians are required. They operate upon the LIVER and BILIARY DUCTS, thus many years before offered to the public. They consequently set the Bile, which is the natural Physic of the system at liberty, thus removing costiveness, curing "Dyspepsia, liver complaint, indigestion, Dropsy, and all other diseases which depend on an impure state of the BLOOD. In point of economy as well as efficacy, these Pills are without a rival as the price for a box of thirty pills is only twenty-five cents. They are warranted to be composed of the very best materials. For certificates of cures and further particulars see bill of directions, which accompanies each box.

ICP All persons who sell the genuine article will be furnished with a Certificate of Agency signed by the proprietor in his own hand writing.

All orders and communications may be directed to BLASDEL & THURSTON, East Thompson, the present proprietors.

AGENTS for the BLOOD-ROOT PILLS in Oxford County:
HIRAM HUBBARD, and THOMAS CROCKETT, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, South Paris; L. Washburn, North Paris; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; L. S. Bumpus, and S. Myrick, Hebron; O. Taylor, Oxford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford; C. C. Bolster, Rumford Point; Graham, Rumford; J. C. Kimball, Bethel Hill; A. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; C. Howe, Sumner; Wm. Walker, Paris; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Mitchell & Bradford, Turner; J. M. Dowson, Canton; J. Gouldage, A. Hobbs, and L. Waterman, Livermore; G. H. Crafts, Montpelier.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

JOSIAH DUDLEY, Guardian of Charles and Eveline Dudley, minor children of Moses Dudley, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of Guardianship of the estate of said wards.

Ordered,
That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
Copy Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one—

ALBERT WINSHILL, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Leavitt, Jr. late of Turner, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, also the petition of the widow for an allowance out of said deceased's personal estate.

Ordered,
That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner, in said County, on the 28th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
Copy Attest—John Goodenow, Register.

To the Hon. County Commissioners of the County of Oxford.

THE inhabitants of the town of Oxford respectfully represent, that the county road lying in said town between the Bog Falls road, so called, and the Pigdon Hill road, including the Jamn Bridge in said Oxford, or the greater part of the same, is unequalled for use and is dispensed with without a public inconvenience. That a part of the same, lying between the Bog Falls road and the Little Androscoggin River to Minot line, which will, when made, serve as a substitute for the Jamn Bridge road. And also that the said Bridge cannot be rebuilt and kept in repair without great expense to the town. The said inhabitants therefore request, that after due proceedings had, your Hon. Board would discontinue the whole or any part of the said county road as you shall see fit.

SAMUEL CROCKETT, Committee in behalf of said ISAAC A. THIERIE, & 133 others.
Oxford, Oct. 9, 1840.

STATE OF MAINE.
OXFORD, ss:
At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1841.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at Sewall Crockett's Tavern, in said Oxford, on Tuesday, the 28th day of September next, at 9 o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in said petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the clerk of said town of Oxford, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Oxford, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.
A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

To the Honorable County Commissioners within and for the County of Oxford.

YOUR petitioners humbly beg leave to represent to your Honors, that the road as now travelled in the town of Rumford from Charles A. Kimball's, or near said Kimball's house, to Chandler Glines' in said town is very hilly and inconvenient for the public travel, and that there is a very good and convenient chance for a road between the road as now travelled and the Androscoggin River, to start near the house of said Charles A. Kimball and end near the house of Chandler Glines. We therefore request your Honors to locate a road in the most convenient place between said Kimball's and Glines' as above stated.

JOHN M. EUSTIS, & 133 others.
November 30th, 1840.

STATE OF MAINE.
OXFORD, ss:
At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1841.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Jonathan Virgin in said Rumford on Friday, the 17th day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the clerk of said town of Rumford, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Rumford, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.
A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

